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[FOR THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.]

ORATION

Delivered at Concord, N. C.,
JULY 4TH, 1835,
BY WM. S. HARRIS, ESQ.

PUBLISHED AT THE REQUEST OF THE COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

Friends and Fellow Citizens: Called to the performance of an important duty by the voice of many highly respected fellow-citizens, I could not refuse to obey, without manifesting an illiberal and unmanly regard for the honor conferred. As the only return that I can make you for this prominent mark of your esteem, I promise you that my humble abilities could perform in the short space of time that has been given me for preparation. The desire to gratify your wishes, is enhanced by the reflection that we are this day assembled to commemorate the birth day of our liberties—an event that casts a shade upon all the former labours and institutions of man, and sheds a ray of brightest lustre upon the pages of history. This day, fifty-nine years ago, was the commencement of that grand era that has since called forth jubilation and praise of admiring millions, and constituted that time that has since been decorated with the charms of eloquence and of song in every country and every clime. This day, fifty-nine years ago, the pent-up spirit of freedom, which had long forgotten, slept in the European world, broke forth and burst under the bands of British despotism—emerged through the gloomy recesses of the dark night of British oppression, and reclaimed light and liberty to this our beloved land. It was then that our Fathers, though a generous and forbearing people, became insulted and exasperated at the long continued and repeated aggressions of the mother country, swore, in the sincerity of their souls "to do or to die," and in confirmation of their oaths, pledged their "lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor." It was then that the ploughman, at the imperative call of his country, left the plough, the philosopher, urged by high and holy considerations for the lasting welfare of mankind, the revival of liberty and the consequent success of letters and of science, closed his ponderous volume, and left the poet, to fight the immortal battles of freedom and independence. It was then, that he divine, fired with a love of country, in practical illustration of the lessons of wisdom that he imparted, and the precepts of patriotism that he inculcated, for a while descended from the sacred desk to engage in his country's service, and like Lehman, on the plains of Waterloo, to plead her righteous cause at the Throne of Almighty God.

The history of our country's sufferings, and the wicked tale of her oppression, have been often told, and told too in words of magic, and breathed forth the silver tones of eloquence that have been almost calculated to bid the slumbering ashes of the old warrior revive; or "break even the stubborn marble's sleep." With becoming reverence and humility, I will here take a hasty view of the causes of our progenitors' migration to this land, and their final separation from the Mother country. The story of our Nation's birth, however unadorned, I know can never be listened to by you with coldness, as well as our Father's crusade for liberty in "freedom's holy land." Our revered ancestors, who first came to these shores, having submitted to a series of oppression in the Old World, determined, with an Eastern devotion, to seek an asylum of rest in the interminable hills of the Western Hemisphere, where they hoped to enjoy that civil and religious liberty, of which they had been deprived in the age of bigotry and superstition, by the hands of unfeeling tyrants, who ask no

"True to death
Not bound to human woe."
The view of the rich blessings that were like to be conferred upon their posterity, and prompted by a holy ardor for the happiness of mankind, they severed all the tender ties of kindred and of friends—left their own native land, the lovely scenes of their childhood; to encounter a pilgrimage of

pain—the toils of a tedious and perilous voyage—and to enter upon the accomplishment of their object, which, though grand and majestic in its character, was necessarily accompanied with great and tremendous suffering. In the year 1607 our Fathers, in the line of English ancestry, made their first permanent settlement at Jamestown, Virginia, in the trackless wilderness, and commenced the introduction of the arts of civilized life into the New World, where hitherto the Indian hunter had stalked abroad in the glory of his native liberty, with "freedom chartered on his manly brow"—or had pursued uninterruptedly the "painting deer," and returned homeward with the spoils of the chase to revel with and caress his untutored offspring, and greet his tawny and unsheltered mate. Thus were many other settlements made along the Atlantic coast, by the great Pioneers of the West—men who pressed onward with a holy zeal and energy fitted to the mighty enterprise—bravely grappling, in "mortal strife," with the untamed Indian—successfully combating the tomahawk and scalping knife—bearing unexampled conflicts of toil, and patiently enduring scenes of the most dreadful endurance.

Such is a brief outline of the character of those who first peopled these shores. We come now to the more immediate cause of the eventual struggle that terminated in our emancipation from the thralldom of Colonial servitude. In 1764 the first duty was laid upon articles of American consumption, by the British Parliament: this act, though unpleasant and unjust, produced no permanent disaffection, but merely led to the agitation of the subject of the right of the British Crown to tax the Colonies—for which it contended, as essential to unity and prosperity, but which the colonies manfully maintained to be unconstitutional, and tending to the destruction of the vital principles of British and American liberty. In the following year, the famous Stamp Act passed, which created a general burst of indignation among the high souled freemen of our land—called forth the celebrated condemnatory resolutions of the Virginia House of Burgesses, and excited that grand display of the almost super-human eloquence of the immortal Henry. The intermediate space between the years of '63 and '75 was filled up by a series of aggressions, still more odious and aggravated in their nature than any that had preceded them. This period was occupied on the part of the Colonies, by remonstrating against the injustice of the proceedings of the British Ministry, when they became deaf to all our supplications, and drowned the voice of conscience and duty by the clamours of vindictive anger, or stifled it by the vapours of infernal revenge. Under these circumstances, great Britain, in the greatness of her power, struck the first blow, thereby giving the signal for the commencement of the Revolution. She then found our Fathers, though an oppressed people, were not to be intimidated by the roar of her cannon, or the clangour of her war-trump—she then found, that, trusting to the righteousness of their cause, they were willing to make the last appeal—an appeal to the God of Battles; of which, they gave evidence on the plains of Lexington and Bunker Hill. In rapid succession followed the declaration of American Independence.—Then came the "times that tried the souls of men"—times of danger and dismay, when the dark clouds of adversity rolled over the heads of the bold and undaunted friends of liberty, and every moment threatened to burst upon them with unrelenting fury.

In these scenes of trouble, you, venerable soldiers of the Revolution, shared, and fought and bled. You, a feeble few of those daring men who united as a band of brothers, and presented an unbroken and undivided phalanx against the mighty powers of human crime, are yet spared among us, as the living monuments of a purer and better age, to remind us of the debt of gratitude we owe, and as bright examples of the spotless purity of American patriotism. You pressed onward to the red field of battle, and when your companions in arms sunk around you—the widow mourned—the orphan sighed—and the betrothed maiden "wiped the death damp from the war worn brow of her departed lover"—amid all these melting scenes, with a zeal that annihilated danger, and defied adversity, you carried confusion into the ranks of your enemy. Long may you be spared to enjoy the rest that your labours have won, and may the history of your lives be indelibly engraven upon our hearts, and your characters shine as stars in the political firmament, in all aftertime the sublime, though rugged pathway of Man. And when your God shall be about to summon you to a glorious rest, may you rise in the strength of your souls—look away from the emptiness of Time, and gaze upon the scenes of Eternity.

Till faith prevailing o'er thy sullen doom,
As bursts the morn on night's unshutted gloom;
And lures thy dim eyes to deathless hopes sublime
Beyond the realms of Nature and of Time.

The memories of those whose bones have whitened the battle-field, or that have since been gathered unto their Fathers, demand from us a tribute of respect,—a tear of be-

nevolent feeling.—Who, though left "alone in their glory," we hope perennial blossoms will forever bloom upon their graves, and shed their fragrance upon a joyous people and a righteous world.

The name of WASHINGTON is intimately connected with the day we celebrate,—of him nothing novel can be said,—Fancy has endeavored to pourtray his virtues, and has as often felt itself incompetent to the task. His character, as has been remarked by the eloquent Irishman (Phillips) "is the boon of Providence to the human race," and "will stand a pyramid in the solitude of Time."—His name will be emblazoned by the future historian, and unborn millions will chaunt requiems of praise to his memory. The record of his virtues, and of the great events of his glorious career upon earth, will not be expunged from the remembrance of men until the wheels of time shall have run their course, and all things shall have been swallowed up in Eternity's ocean.

Those who came from other shores, deserve to have a place in the recollections of this day; among whom was the brave and generous De Kalb, who sacrificed his life on the holy altar of virtue—of liberty—and of mankind, on the blood-stained plains of Camden; whence, we may humbly trust, his happy spirit was borne, on seraph's wings "To its source—the bosom of its God," as the Angel of liberty

"Wept to record, and blushed to give it in."

The names of Pulaski, Kosciuszko, and Steuben, ought not to be forgotten; and of Lafayette it is only necessary to say that his claims upon the gratitude of his adopted countrymen have been set forth by the thrilling soul-stirring eloquence of an Adams and an Everett.

It is with pleasure that we turn to contemplate the progress of liberal principles in Europe. At one glance, we perceive that the prison-house of the human soul is fast breaking down, and millions of our fellow-men are emerging from the long and starless night of despotism and superstition, which had been darkened by the deepening shades of many centuries. England, once the haughty mistress that aspersed the land of America, as the place where "genius sickened, and where fancy died"—now soothly exclaims, Mother and daughter united against the world. The deep corruption of her Government and her enormous public debt, give evidence that ere long her fall must be inevitable. The grand chain of events, and the spirit of the age, demand that she, alike with all the despotic nations of the globe, should be entombed in the vale of oblivion—the common grave of proud tyrannical kingdoms. France, though she has waded through the bloody scenes of three revolutions, is not yet free from the yoke of bondage, which has so long bound down her energies, and made her glory the sport of ambition and self-aggrandizement. Her present situation gives melancholy evidence that her efforts have been lost in the duplicity of her leaders, and that her citizens, even now, are too much captivated by the "shadowy grandeur" of military glory. We have an illustration of this truth in the character of that master-spirit, Napoleon Bonaparte, before whom thrones tottered, kingdoms shook, and whose march to victory and to empire was not retarded even by the pretended sanctity of an unhallowed Popedom; yet all the labours and nobler feelings of his nature were overwhelmed and lost in the fell spirit of ambition. In virtue of the blood that has been shed, may we not hope that ere long the mild beams of the sun of freedom will pierce the dark abodes of despotism, and all Europe, redeemed and emancipated, shall sing the song of the ransomed, and man, throughout the whole expanse of creation, chaunt anthems of unmingled joy, and stand forth assimilated to the pure character in which he was first created in the Garden of Eden?

I cannot close these remarks without contemplating for a moment the prospects of our own country. Judging from what has already taken place, what may we not expect in the course of the next half century, if there be no internal broils to interrupt the stupendous work of our advancement? May we not anticipate the time when these Atlantic States shall have become a great manufacturing country?—When the mountains shall have bowed to our labours, and the wide-spread valley of the Mississippi shall throng with millions of happy freemen, engaged in the peaceful pursuits of agriculture and civilized life? With patriotism ever glowing in our hearts, in the contemplation of these vast hills and vales and streams, there is nothing to mar such an anticipation; and in looking forward to real greatness and unrivaled political glory, there is nothing to impede our view, or dazzle our vision, save the grandeur and sublimity of the prospect.

This heritage, fellow-citizens, is now in your hands, and upon you rests the fearful responsibility to hand down untarnished the precious boon to your children. To you are entrusted the last hopes and the "long lost rights" of Man, and to your guardianship is assigned the task to keep alive and enkindle the vital fire of freedom. In view of these things, I would urge you ever to be

on the alert—guard well the conduct of those whom you have placed as sentinels on the watchtower of your liberties and see that they be faithful to your glory. The civilized world is directing its intense gaze upon your movements—the shades of your ancestors are watching from above—and Angels, too, may be looking forward with anxiety—bending from their pearly gates, and golden battlements on high, ready to "tune their harps of joy" to hail the success of your redemption from the power of Man.

Long may your freedom continue to be transmitted from father to son, as Heaven's richest boon, and the tree of liberty, while it extends its branches far and wide over our glorious and happy land, may it ever grow and bloom in the plenitude of its magnitude and verdure,
"Until time's last whirlwind sweeps the vaulted sky."

THE MISSISSIPPI PLOT.

[The following is much the most clear and distinct account we have yet seen of the late detection of a Conspiracy in the State of Mississippi, having for its object a general massacre of the Whites.]

From the Clinton (Miss.) Gazette, July 11.

Since the commencement of our editorial labors we have not been thrust upon the performance of a duty so melancholy as that to which we are called at the present time.

A few days anterior to the 4th of July, various circumstances excited some suspicion in the minds of a few respectable citizens of Madison county, in the neighborhood of Beattie's Bluff, of an insurrection among the slaves of that settlement being about to occur. Several slaves were at different times overheard whilst engaged in secret conversation relative to the proposed plot. A scrutiny, such as the crisis seemed to demand, was forthwith instituted, which led to the development of facts of a most startling and extraordinary character. It was very soon ascertained, in the progress of the examination which ensued, that two individuals, by name Cotton and Saunders, both steam doctors by profession, were prominently concerned in this nefarious scheme. Both these individuals were immediately apprehended. A large meeting of the citizens of Madison county was held, to deliberate upon the momentous crisis which had arisen, at which it was unanimously resolved that a committee of investigation should be immediately organized, in the name and upon the responsibility of the whole body of the citizens, to use all necessary means for ferreting out this nefarious plot, and bringing the offenders to speedy justice. The committee thus organized, composed of thirteen of the most respectable citizens of the county, men of elevated standing in the community for moral worth, integrity, and discretion, proceeded, as soon as possible, to the task assigned them; and discovering that the evidence of a conspiracy having been formed were perfectly conclusive, and that the guilt of Cotton and Saunders was placed beyond doubt, with but little delay ordered them to a public execution, by hanging, which took place in the town of Livingston on Saturday the fourth day of July.

Before Cotton was hung, he made repeated confessions of his guilt, both privately and publicly, in presence of an immense multitude, and furnished a detail of the plan of operations agreed on, and a list of the prominent conspirators. It seems from Cotton's confession, which was, as to the most essential particulars, reduced to writing previous to his death, and subscribed by him in presence of numerous witnesses, that he was an accomplice of the celebrated MUREL; and he in fact acknowledged that he had been a member of two grand councils in association with Murel himself. The project embraced the whole slave region from Maryland to Louisiana, and contemplated the total destruction of the white population of all the Slave States, and the absolute conquest and dominion of the country. A large number of bold, enterprising, and unprincipled white men, are concerned in the scheme, scattered over the country, along the whole line of contemplated operations, who have succeeded in engaging the aid of such among the negro population as, from their peculiar characteristics, were regarded as best suited to such an enterprise—the bold, the sagacious, the desperate. Arms and ammunition have been procured, and deposited in various secret places, and all other arrangements effected which were deemed essential to the adoption of incipient operations.

The publication of the Murel pamphlet* is understood to have precipitated the attempted execution of the plot, and to have induced earlier hostile movements, by several months, than was originally contemplated. So far as we have been informed, the scheme of operations agreed on in consequence of said publication, being made, was as

* We have seen a copy of this publication. For a condensed sketch of it, and of Murel's designs, the reader is referred to the first column of the next page of this paper.—[Ed. Journal.]

follows: On the night of the fourth of July, an attack was to be made upon the town of Vernon, in Madison county, at a time when most of its white population would be asleep. The whites, thus taken by surprise, were to be indiscriminately butchered. All the ammunition and arms of the town were to be seized, and the whole force of the insurgents, as rapidly as possible, was to be directed against the town of Livingston, where similar proceedings were to be had. By the time this could be accomplished, it was expected the whole body of the white population would be overcome with panic, and be constrained to fly from the scene of terror; and every black in the county, able to wield the weapons of warfare, would be found arrayed around the insurgent standard. This army of incoherencies was then to march upon the town of Clinton, burning, sacking, and laying desolate, the whole country as they advanced. By the time the destruction of Clinton could have been accomplished, it was expected that the insurgent army would be greatly strengthened, and amount perhaps to several thousand. A precipitous march was then to be made to the county of Claiborne, along the skirts of Warren, and the whole country upon the river bank was to be ravaged and inundated with the blood of men, women, and children.

Such are the outlines of this plan of conspiracy, related by those who have witnessed much of the investigation which has taken place upon the subject in Madison county.

The investigations which take place, as the various cases are brought before them for consideration, are conducted in a manner that would not do discredit to the most dignified judicial tribunal of the country.—Every opportunity is furnished to the persons inculpated of cross-examining witnesses, introducing testimony in their defence, and explaining all doubtful points by their own voluntary statements, which the most humane could desire; and, what is truly creditable, not a word of unkindness is permitted to be addressed to the culprit on trial, and no question propounded to any of the witnesses calculated to produce a statement of the case not entirely in accordance with truth and justice. We are told that five white men, altogether, have been hung in Livingston. Ruel Blake, one of the prime movers of the conspiracy, and who, it was said, was the individual designated to lead on the army of incendiaries against this county, had fled in dismay, but was apprehended in Vicksburg, carried back to Livingston, tried, and executed on yesterday, between three and four o'clock. The number executed we have not heard precisely enumerated, but suppose it to amount to some 10 or 15.

We were just informed that Hunter, one of the chiefs of the conspiracy, has been apprehended near Benton, in Yazoo county, and that he has made some material disclosures in addition to those already made.

A committee, similar to the one in Madison, have been in session for several days in Clinton. Various suspected white men, from different parts of the county, have been arrested, brought before them, but discharged. Several negroes have also been hauled up, but, nothing having been elicited which authorized punishment, they were set at liberty.

PROCLAMATION

By H. G. Runnels, Governor of the State of Mississippi.

Whereas, it has been represented to the Executive, that there is a band of lawless, base, villainous white men, traversing the country, endeavoring to get up an insurrection among our slaves: And whereas, it has been further represented to the Executive, that disclosures have been made by those concerned, well calculated to excite the most serious apprehensions that a widely extended conspiracy is on foot, calculated to produce an alarm, and to call forth the vigilance and energy of our people—

I do, therefore, issue this Proclamation, exhorting all good citizens, and commanding the officers, both civil and military, to use the utmost vigilance to suppress all such insurrectionary movements, and to apprehend all such suspicious persons and deliver them over to the proper authorities, that they may be brought to condign punishment. To which end I especially call on the members of the Board of Police of each county and district, to exert the authority given to them by an Act of the Legislature of the 25th December, 1833, of organizing in their respective beats active and efficient patrols. I repeat the importance and necessity of much vigilance in all quarters of the State; and, should it become necessary, I do hereby order the Quarter Master General and each of the Assistant Quarter Masters General, to deliver the arms of the State into the hands of the people, for their defence; taking the receipts of responsible persons for the same, and at the same time, having due regard to the proper distribution according to the exigencies of the case.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the great seal of the State to be hereunto affixed, at Jackson, July 13, 1835.

H. G. RUNNELS.

By the Governor,
DAVID DICKSON, Secretary of State.

THE MOREL PUBLICATION.

[On the publication of the confession of Cotton, the miserable being who was hung in Mississippi, attention has been drawn to an important link in the connected chain of events, unknown to those out of the immediate vicinity of the transactions. The Lynchburg Virginian contains the amazing account of the publication of Morel, which we transfer to our columns as necessary to a full understanding of the whole affair.]

"This Morel was tried in Jackson, Madison county, Tennessee, in June, 1834; was found guilty of negro stealing, (or, more properly speaking, decoying negroes from their masters, for the purpose of selling them for his own profit), and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary of Tennessee, where he is at this time. We have now before us a pamphlet containing a detailed account of this daring freebooter, by Virgil A. Stewart, in the year 1834; in the truth of which, however, so startling was its character, we placed but little confidence until that romantic narrative had been partially confirmed by recent events. We did not believe that such an incarnate fiend lived on the face of the earth. But we can no longer doubt its truth, or withhold from Mr. Stewart, his captor, the credit due alike to his ingenuity and intrepidity.

"Mr. Stewart, in order to ascertain whether Morel had stolen the negroes of a friend of his, (Parson John Henning, of Madison county, Tennessee,) determined to pursue him to a point where it was supposed that he had concealed them. Falling in with Morel, on the very day he started in pursuit, Stewart feigned entire ignorance of the name and character of his companion, and, by the most ingenious stratagems, wormed himself so completely into the confidence of the villain, that he obtained from him a succinct history of the exploits of his past life, which had been one continued series of robbery and murder, perpetrated under various circumstances, and concealed by the most artful manoeuvres. While, however, Morel was daily leading his soul with crimes of this character, he was meditating a scheme of villany, on the most extensive scale, and which, had it been only partially successful, must have resulted in the most appalling consequences. This diabolical scheme was nothing less than a servile insurrection, to be consummated on the 25th December, 1835, in all the slave-holding States and Territories, from Maryland to Louisiana. For the purpose of preparing for this great stroke, he had travelled first to New Orleans, thence via Cincinnati, to Lexington, Ky., thence to Richmond, Va., thence to Charleston, Milledgeville, Savannah, and Augusta, from which place he returned to Williamson county, Tennessee, his native place, or as he calls it, his 'old stamping ground.' He says, 'In all the route I only robbed 10 men, but I preached some fine sermons, and scattered some counterfeit United States paper among my brethren!' The fiend! Covered with crime, and yet daring to ascend the pulpit, as the messenger of the Most High! Did he not fear he might be blasted by the lightnings of Heaven?

"He goes on to say, that he regarded this plan 'as the sure road to an inexhaustible fortune to all who would engage in the expedition'; and he adds, 'My heart began to beat high with the hope of being able one day to visit the pomp of the southern and western people in my vengeance, and of seeing their cities and towns one common scene of devastation, smoked walls, and fragments.' Fortunately, however, his career of iniquity was about to be terminated, at least for a season. Mr. Stewart, after obtaining from him a full confession of the villainies which had signalized his career, and a development of his future plans, succeeded in bringing him, if not to full justice, at least to temporary punishment. And it is to be hoped, should he survive his present confinement, and be permitted again to go abroad in the world, that his footsteps will be dogged, and his manœuvres vigilantly watched, by every community which may be cursed with his presence.

"Mr. Stewart also succeeded in obtaining from Morel a partial list of his confederates in the different slave-holding States; Morel remarking, on handing it to him, that 'there is not paper enough to make a proper list, but when you come to my house we shall have time to make a complete one, and this will do until then, as you will not travel any until you go with me a few trips and learn the routes; and there is not near all the names on this list, but there is no more paper to write on. I want you to be with me at New Orleans, on the night that the negroes commence their ravages; I intend to head the company that attacks that city myself. I feel an ambition to demolish that city which was defended from the ravages of the British army, by Gen. Jackson.' When we first read the pamphlet giving the detail of Morel's infamous career, we were disposed to look upon it as we do the biographies of villains generally, with 'many grains of allowance'—and as to his list of confederates, we had no doubt that it was vastly exaggerated in number, and indeed that many of the names upon it had no living representatives. But, on examining it, we find that two of the Mississippi incendiaries (Cotton and Hunter) are upon it, and we have, therefore, less reason to doubt the accuracy of the remainder.

"The number of the confederates amounted in Tennessee to 61, Mississippi 47, Arkansas 29, Kentucky 25, Missouri 27, (among the number in Missouri is the celebrated Stephen W. Foreman, who was some

months ago apprehended as the head of an extensive gang of confederates.) Alabama 25, Georgia 24, South Carolina 28, North Carolina 22, Virginia 31, Maryland 27, Florida 16, Louisiana 22. Transmitters (who travel from place to place) 23, among whom is the renowned Phelps, who was some months ago apprehended in Mississippi as a highway robber, and shot in an attempt to escape from jail—Making a total, on this incomplete list, of 456!

[A full list of these names will be given in due season.—Ed. Journal.]

THE GAMBLERS.

LOUISVILLE, (Ky.) JULY 28. The gamblers, after their expulsion from Vicksburg, Natchez, and other towns down the river, arrived here a few days ago to the number of several hundreds. They found, however, that Louisville was too hot to hold them. Learning that Judge Lynch was here, and that the storm was gathering upon his brow, they fled precipitately to Cincinnati. The Judge, incensed at the loss of his victims, instantly pursued them to that city.—Journal.

CINCINNATI, JULY 25. The excitement against the *Black-Legs* continues to exist here, notwithstanding many of them who could find no resting place among us, have departed in search of quarters elsewhere. The Mayor and the Police are on the alert, ready for action, at the slightest demonstration of illegal conduct emanating from them. We have not heard of any bad behavior from the new comers, but the mere fact that they continue to arrive keeps up the excitement against them. —any came in almost every upward bound boat, in squads, both cabin and deck passengers.—Evening Post.

NOFOLK, (Va.) AUG. 4. A Nest of Gamblers broken up.—We are happy to inform our readers that a den of the black leg gentry, in a house on Woodside's Lane, near Main street, was broken up by the activity of our police yesterday morning, and their whole stock of accoutrements was duly exhibited before the Mayor and condemned to the flames. There were cards in abundance, in the single pack, and neatly arranged in an elegant mahogany case. There were cloths richly embroidered, and numerous counters. There were several long tables and other articles, too tedious to mention. But what engaged the attention of the multitude, were four or five silver boxes with springs, which seemed to be fresh from the manufactory. They were weighty, and the value of each could not have been less than 15 or 20 dollars. About one o'clock the wooden and other articles, with the exception of those of silver, were committed to the flames at the foot of the Market.—Herald.

THE ABOLITIONISTS.

CHARLESTON, AUGUST 5. COMMITTEE OF CITIZENS. A meeting of the Committee of Twenty One, appointed by the Citizens on Monday, was held yesterday at 12 o'clock. They made an arrangement with the Post Master, that no Seditious Pamphlets, or other incendiary publications, shall be issued or forwarded from the Post Office in this city—and appointed a Sub-Committee to take proper measures to effect that object. The prompt and energetic manner in which the Committee have proceeded—the high character and standing of the gentlemen who compose it—and the perfect confidence reposed in the entire co-operation of the Post Master in any measure which may concern the safety of the community—should quiet the apprehensions of our citizens, and induce every individual to give their countenance and support to the constituted authority.

In preventing the evil which now threatens the people of the South, it should be the object of our citizens to avoid the adoption of violent measures, unless the necessity of the case require it. Let the infatuated Abolitionists see that there is no human prospect of the success of their unholy schemes. Let the American People know, that to countenance the designs of these ruthless violators of our vested rights, is but to assist in demolishing the government of their choice—the fair fabric of which every American is so proud. The Southern people are UNITED TO A MAN on this question.

They will exhibit to their Northern brethren the grand moral spectacle of an injured and insulted community, rising up in their might, and with a coolness and deliberation that can only be equalled by their determination, warning their adversaries of the danger they provoke, should they advance another step in this forbidden path.

We repeat that it becomes necessary for our citizens to be prudent while they are prompt; and we confidently believe that the people of the North will see the necessity of themselves interdicting the continuance of the nefarious measures of the abolitionists.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the Committee of 21.

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to communicate to the Citizens the arrangement made with the Post Master, that no Seditious Pamphlets shall leave his office until the Civil Tribunal of the City are informed upon the subject, and that they be authorized, in the name and behalf of the Citizens of Charleston, to accompany the Mail from the Steam Boat which is expected to arrive this night or to-morrow, to the Post Office, and to make the necessary arrangements with the Post Master to prevent the distribution of the Seditious Pamphlets which may at any time be received by the Mail.

[Letter from the Postmaster-General, to the Postmaster at Charleston, in relation to

the incendiary publications received at that place.]

Post Office Department, Aug. 24, 1835.

POSTMASTER, Charleston, S. C. Sir: In your letter of the 29th ult. just received, you inform me that by the steamboat mail from New York your office had been filled with pamphlets and tracts upon slavery; that the public mind was highly excited upon the subject; that you doubted the safety of the mail itself out of your possession; that you had determined, as the wisest course, to detain these papers; and you now ask instructions from the Department.

Upon a careful examination of the law, I am satisfied that the Postmaster General has no legal authority to exclude newspapers from the mail, nor prohibit their carriage or delivery, on account of their character or tendency, real or supposed. Probably, it was not thought safe to confer on the head of an executive department a power over the press, which might be perverted and abused.

But I am not prepared to direct you to forward or deliver the papers of which you speak. The Post Office Department was created to serve the people of each and all of the United States, and not to be used as the instrument of their destruction. None of the papers detained have been forwarded to me, and I cannot judge for myself of their character and tendency; but you inform me that they are, in character, "the most inflammatory and incendiary—and insurrectionary in the highest degree."

By no act, or direction of mine, official or private, could I be induced to aid, knowingly, in giving circulation to papers of this description, directly or indirectly. We owe an obligation to the laws, but a higher one to the communities in which we live, and if the former be perverted to destroy the latter, it is patriotism to disregard them. Entertaining these views, I cannot sanction and will not condemn the step you have taken.

Your justification must be looked for in the character of the papers detained, and the circumstances by which you are surrounded.

AMOS KENDALL.

The first fruit.—A circumstance of a shocking character, and what was within a second of time of resulting in the perpetration of a most bloody tragedy, occurred in this city two nights ago, which, viewing it as one of the effects of the fanatical spirit of the day, and one of the immediate fruits of the incendiary publications with which this city and the whole slave-holding portion of the country have been lately inundated, we have concluded it to be our duty to make public. On Tuesday night last, an attempt was made on the life of Mrs. THORNTON, of this city, (the much respected widow of the late Dr. THORNTON, Superintendent of the Patent Office,) by a young Negro man, her slave, which, from the expressions he used, was evidently induced by reading the inflammatory publications referred to above. About half past one o'clock, in the dead of the night, Mrs. T.'s chamber, in which slept herself, her aged mother, and a woman servant, was entered by the Negro, who had obtained access to it by forcing the outer door. He approached the bed of Mrs. T. with an uplifted axe. She was, fortunately, awakened by his step, and still more fortunately the negro woman, the mother of the man, was also awake. As he approached the bed of her mistress, the latter sprang up, seized and held him, while Mrs. T. escaped from the room, rushed to the door of the next house, the residence of Dr. HUNT, whom she roused by her cries. On reaching the entry of Mrs. T.'s house, Dr. H. found that the mother of the Negro had succeeded in forcing him out of the back-door, and locking it. Finding, however, that but one person had come to the assistance of the family, he endeavored again to force an entrance with his axe, and furiously continued his efforts, notwithstanding the party had been strengthened by the presence of a gentleman who resided with Dr. HUNT, and who had also been roused by Mrs. T.'s cries for help; and it was not until after the arrival of two constables, and hearing their voices as they entered the passage in front, that he desisted and fled. Had they approached the house by the rear, the Negro would have been arrested; but, as it was, he escaped and has not yet been apprehended. During the whole time that he was endeavoring to force a second entrance into the house, he was venting the most ferocious threats, and uttering a tissue of jargon, much of which was a literal repetition of the language addressed to the Negroes by the incendiary publications above referred to. Believing that his bloody purpose was in part at least if not altogether the effect of those publications, and that such deeds must be the natural consequence of their dissemination, we have concluded, not, however, without some hesitation, to make the occurrence public, as well for the information of our northern fellow-citizens at large, as for that of the Fanatics themselves, who may not be aware of the tendency of their labors.—Nat. Int. 7th inst.

A gentleman in Boston purchased, some years ago, a township of land in the State of Maine, for two cents and a half an acre, amounting to about \$620. Some two or three years afterwards, he sold the township for \$47,000. It has since changed proprietors, once or twice, and in these changes one of them received \$14,000 for lumber taken from it. It has been sold within a few weeks, for \$160,000.

Bayton Courier.

RIOTS IN BALTIMORE.

From the National Intelligencer of August 11.

We have words to express the profound regret and mortification with which we have heard, and now announce to our readers, that the City of BALTIMORE has, within the three or four last days, been the theatre of scenes of bloodshed and violence of the most afflicting character.

With the merits of the controversy which grew out of and has existed ever since the failure of the Bank of Maryland, seventeen months ago, we have not made ourselves sufficiently acquainted to pronounce any opinion upon them. The successive publications on the subject in the intervening time, and as lately as within the last week, have so excited a portion of the population of Baltimore, as at last to bring them together in crowds for several evenings of last week, more and more numerous each night; until, with the addition of masses of those individuals who, in every city, are always ripe for either sport or mischief, they began, on Saturday night, to commit outrages on private property, &c. which the civil authorities, with the aid of a handful of spirited friends of the laws, attempted to resist. These last, after several fierce conflicts, in which considerable blood was spilled, probably on both sides, were overpowered, and the mob obtained complete possession of the City. The Civil Authorities, thinking it probably the safer plan, and the most likely to tire out or appease the rioters, abandoned the defence of the City, by a Proclamation of the Mayor issued on Sunday morning—(the Volunteer Military Companies having been previously called upon, and refusing to turn out.) All day on Sunday, and all the night following, the mob had undisturbed possession of the City; they shed no blood, because they were not resisted, and destroyed what houses and property they chose, without any one daring to molest them. Never did the spirit of misrule so entirely triumph in any community professing to be governed by laws.

Our information is derived from the reports of travellers. We are without the newspapers even of yesterday; but we have heard that the information which they furnish is not more definite than ours. Of the injury actually done to life and property, during these riots, the accounts are various. One report makes the number of killed and wounded, on Saturday night, to amount to seventy persons! We hope that the estimate may turn out to be a gross exaggeration of the fact. It is certain, however, that some lives were lost, and that many were wounded. Of the houses pulled down, or entirely destroyed in the interior, and plundered of their contents, we have heard of those of Reverdy Johnson, Esq., John Glenn, Esq., J. B. Morris, Esq., Evan T. Ellicott, and others are confusedly and uncertainly mentioned. In the names above given, our readers will recognize names not exceeded in respectability of character or standing in Baltimore or in any community within this Union, but who have become obnoxious either as Trustees or Counsel, or as former Directors, or some how or other in connexion with the affairs of the Bank of Maryland, either before or after it failed. The whole and sole pretence and plea of the Mob is vengeance against all concerned in that Bank; and this, too, notwithstanding the case of that Institution was in the fairest train for speedy adjudication by the proper legal tribunals.

There must have been gross remissness of vigilance somewhere, to have suffered this excitement to have come thus to a head without being prepared for its consequences. The catastrophe had been foreseen by those who watched the omens. Witness the following remarkable paragraph published in the Frederick Herald (forty miles from Baltimore) on Saturday morning last, and which must have been written before the first assemblage of the mob, foreseen and dreaded, it will be seen, by the magisterial Editor of that paper, himself a native of Baltimore, and having probably recently visited that unfortunate City:

"We sincerely hope that the disgraceful transactions connected with the failure of the Bank of Maryland, the Maryland Savings Institution, and the General Insurance Company, may be speedily brought to light, and the odium placed where it ought to rest. For we are satisfied, from circumstances and our own observation, that there is a current of popular feeling rapidly settling in a direction that threatens the most deplorable consequences, unless a satisfactory exposition is speedily made. Let the lovers of peace and law look to it, and endeavor to calm the public mind!"

For the details of the disastrous three days of Baltimore, we must look to the Editors of that city, when the excitement shall have subsided, which perhaps might be exaggerated by any publications by them respecting it during its existence. Until we get such authentic accounts, we shall lay before our readers such others as we are able to collect from credible sources.

POSTSCRIPT.

Information by the passengers in the Railroad Cars last evening adds to, rather than diminishes, the horror of the previous representation of the scenes at Baltimore.

Our accounts are up to half past three o'clock yesterday afternoon, when almost all the population of Baltimore, men, women, and children, were in the streets, asking one another, what shall we do? What is to become of us?

The mob were still at work. In addition to houses mentioned to have been destroyed, is that of the Mayor, Jesse Hunt, Esq. The citizens (a part of them) had had a consultation, General Samuel Smith, the veteran

commander of the Revolution, at their head, with the civil authorities, and a disposition was manifested to offer resistance. But then they would defend the city are without arms! The rioters, it is said, have broken into the arsenals and obtained arms!

From the Baltimore Chronicle of August 11.

It having become apparent that, unless the civil authority used powerful means to suppress further disturbances, the character and peace of the city would be entirely sacrificed, a public meeting was yesterday held at the Exchange, of which General Samuel Smith was appointed Chairman. It was resolved to organize an efficient force to quell or prevent further disturbance, to be placed under the command of Gen. Smith. At the moment we are writing, several thousands of the citizens are assembled at the Mayor's Office to be enrolled in this corps. The stores on Market street are mostly closed, and every preparation is making to maintain the peace of the city, and we sincerely trust that this is the last occasion we shall have to record its violation. If this effort be effectual, it is probable that there will be no further aggression. The supremacy of the laws must be sustained, or inevitable ruin ensues to all classes of society. We await the issue of to-night's operations with intense anxiety, but hope to be able, before our paper closes for the press, to state that all is tranquil.

The several fire companies held meetings yesterday, and made arrangements to co-operate in case of fire occurring.

11 o'clock at night.—The city effectually guarded, and all quiet.

From the National Intelligencer of August 12.

In addition to the extracts from Baltimore papers, confirming our earlier accounts, and adding some other particulars, we learn, by travellers from Baltimore, that the night of Monday passed off without any fresh depredations by the mob, the streets being traversed, during the whole night by large bodies of armed citizens, apparently determined to put an end to the despotism and violence of Mob-law.

We have received from our correspondent at Baltimore the following copy of a General Order issued this morning by Gen. Smith, son of the venerable Gen. Samuel Smith, who, at upwards of eighty years of age, headed the People assembled on Monday evening for the purpose of restoring peace to the city:

THIRD DIVISION OF MARYLAND MILITIA, Head Quarters, City Hall, AUGUST 11, 1835.

The Major General of this Division of the Maryland Militia, having received a requisition from the Civil Authority to call out such part of the military force under his command, as he might deem sufficient to preserve the public peace, and immediately appealed to his Fellow-Citizens for their aid, and it is with great pleasure he announces that they promptly volunteered in such numbers as to assure the public tranquility, and to give the community the most gratifying evidence that kind feelings and good order are restored throughout the City.

The officers and men of the Third Division will parade this day at 5 o'clock P. M. and report themselves to Head Quarters, as also the volunteer citizens who so patriotically enrolled themselves and did duty on yesterday. But if their services should be wanted at an earlier hour, they will assemble at Head Quarters at the discharge of three cannon to be fired in succession.

JOHN SPEAR SMITH, Major General.

To give the reader some idea of the character of the Mob in Baltimore, and the nature of the printed placards by which it was first stimulated, then infuriated, and is now desired to be quelled, by its original instigators, we insert the following copy, word for word and letter for letter, of a printed placard, received by the hands of one of the passengers from Baltimore yesterday:

FELLOW CITIZENS—LET US FAUCE:

LAST NIGHT we have nobly show what Baltimore are to expect at the hands of Baltimoreans, but let us stop now and give them a chance more to make restitution, and if they can to justify themselves.

For this purpose, let US in general Town Meeting, on Wednesday next (to give all concerned time to appear) of which hour and place will be published in the Daily Papers, appoint five respectable Citizens, and THEY five more, to examine all the affairs of the Bank of Maryland and on their verdict let their innocence or guilt rest. IF innocent we have done them WRONG—if GUILTY, and they do not make restitution to the widow and Orphan to the FULL EXTENT of their means, let us visit them with the just indignation of an injured community. But follow Citizens you are beseeched not to proceed further at present, out of respect to your characters as Good Men, but to afford, in mercy to the guilty, once more a chance to turn from the evil of their ways. It will be doing as we would be done by.—More need not be said.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

Sunday Evening, Aug. 9.

The editor of the Jersey City Gazette expresses his conviction that when the Treason track of rail road is continued from New Brunswick to Newark, the jump from New York to Philadelphia will be made in four hours. At this rate it is fully to experiment with balloons. Our rail road cars will outstrip the wind. New York and Philadelphia will be next door neighbors. Our Philadelphia ladies, when shopping, if unsuccessful in hunting for a piece of ribbon in Second street, may say to their attendant—"Excuse me, I will step round into Broadway, and see if they have it there." Our New York friends may visit Philadelphia, drop in, and see a few friends, drink a glass of wine, crack a joke, and return before they have been missed from the counting room. Indeed, if matters go much further it is to be apprehended that the New Yorkers will supply themselves altogether with Philadelphia water; and at every alarm of fire call upon our firemen to show them how to extinguish it.—PHIL. Gazette.

The Journal.

CHARLOTTE.
FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 21, 1836.

THE PEOPLE against THE CAUCUS.

FOR PRESIDENT:
Hugh L. White, or TAYLOR.

How much?—How much?

"BARKING COVERS THE LAND, AND GROW BARKING
THE PEOPLE."

With truth may it be said, as a Holy Prophet said of old, "Darkness covereth the land, and gross darkness the people." So gross was the darkness which hung over the minds of the People on the 13th, that light could not be made to penetrate it; but on that day the Whigs succeeded in bringing the darkness to light, and we cannot but hope and expect the best results from the contact. Truth is powerful, and will prevail.

The accounts of recent Riots in Baltimore, published in another column, present a most alarming and distressing picture. Truly a spirit of anarchy, and disregard of law, seems to be stalking abroad in the land, which, if not soon effectually counteracted, will result in the uprooting and total destruction of those moral restraints so essentially necessary to the welfare of society.

Our County Elections took place on the 13th instant, and resulted in the success of the entire Tory-Caucus ticket. The Whigs contended manfully on the day of battle, but they could make no impression on the "train-lands" fighting under the banner of the Goths and Vandals.

We cannot say that we did not expect this result, though we had hoped for a different one. When we reflected on the organization and the untiring industry which characterized the Tory-Caucus party, and the entire absence of both these requisites for success, from the Whig ranks, we almost despaired of success; but when we recollected the cause in which we were engaged—the holy cause of Liberty and the People—we felt that we ought to succeed, and that we must succeed. But we were disappointed. THE PEOPLE'S DAY OF TRIUMPH—(alas! how sad and humiliating the reflection!)—IS NOT YET. But it will assuredly come, and with a tenfold lustre, after a long night of more than Egyptian darkness.

The collar presses will, no doubt, make a great fuss about the result of the recent elections in this County. They will probably claim it as a great "triumph" for the cause of Mr. Van Buren. But it will be "much ado about nothing,"—as they can be told by the very men who have been elected. No one doubts their adhesion to the little Magician; but the old and still powerful watchword of "JACKSON," was the charm by which their deluded followers were induced to flock to the Polls on the 13th instant, and give in their votes for the Tory-Caucus candidates for Congress and the Legislature. We conversed with a good many Jackson-men on the day of the election, who voted for the Van Buren candidates for the Legislature, and not one openly declared himself in favor of the Caucus Candidates for the Presidency. Some stated that that was not the question—others, that they had not made up their minds—some again, that they would not vote for Johnson, or Van Buren unless he was run with a more acceptable candidate than Johnson—and others, again, that their support of so and so did not make them Van Buren men or White men—but not one did we hear express an open and public determination to support the Caucus-Tory ticket for President in 1836.

Goths and Vandals have been returned to the Legislature from Mecklenburg County; it is true; but we will not acknowledge that they have been elected by constituents in favor of Van Buren and Johnson. It is true we used our exertions, previous to the election, to make it turn on the question of the next Presidency, because that, we think, was the "true question;" but the Van Buren men, from Philo White down to—denied it; well knowing that its admission as such would set them before the People in a light which would be fatal to their hopes. But, while we deny that the People of this County are for the Caucus Candidates, we cannot but acknowledge the fact that they place a large amount of confidence in men who are at heart the warm admirers of the spoils Candidates, and who, at the proper time, will use their utmost endeavors to hoodwink the People so as to secure their friendship for the Spoils Party.

In this view, there can be but one course for the PEOPLE'S PARTY to pursue in the campaign which is now about to commence, and which will end in the election of President and Vice-President next November twelve-month. That course is, to give INFORMATION TO THE PEOPLE—induce the People to READ AND REFLECT, and their day of victory over designing demagogues and political plunderers is near.

We are told that, at some of the Polls, at the election on the 13th, as well were the Tory-Caucus Party drilled by their file leaders previous to going to the Polls, that numbers actually refused to listen to one word of reason, and rushed up to deposit their votes with their eyes literally shut and their ears stopped with their fingers!! Alas for the degenerate offspring of those noble sires who dared to make a public declaration of their detestation of, and determination to free themselves from, the tyranny of the English crown in 1773! How have the mighty been brought low!

On Friday, the 14th, the day after the election, the successful candidates "they give a treat to the dear People" and in the afternoon of

the same day the "white" they give a treat "to the colored ground, in the shape of a dinner." "A fine rain" said a Tory to a Whig friend in our presence. "Yes," was the reply, "Nature always plentifully at the end of Mecklenburg County." The old Democrat's sympathy, while it was perfectly grateful to the Whigs, had also the very desirable effect to cool the outward heat of many a mortal who needed something of the sort to counteract the inward heat of the spirit, and send him home quiet, with all his eyes about him: "No accident happened to mar the festivities of the occasion."

With truth may it be said, as a Holy Prophet said of old, "Darkness covereth the land, and gross darkness the people." So gross was the darkness which hung over the minds of the People on the 13th, that light could not be made to penetrate it; but on that day the Whigs succeeded in bringing the darkness to light, and we cannot but hope and expect the best results from the contact. Truth is powerful, and will prevail.

The accounts of recent Riots in Baltimore, published in another column, present a most alarming and distressing picture. Truly a spirit of anarchy, and disregard of law, seems to be stalking abroad in the land, which, if not soon effectually counteracted, will result in the uprooting and total destruction of those moral restraints so essentially necessary to the welfare of society.

Important Movement in Ohio.—A large and respectable meeting of Whig Republicans was held at Columbus, (Ohio), on the 18th of July, at which the following resolution was adopted, viz:—

"Resolved, That it be recommended to the friends of Ohio, who are opposed to the nomination of MARTIN VAN BUREN and RICHARD M. JOHNSON, to choose Delegates for the purpose, if they should deem it expedient, of holding a convention, to meet in the city of Columbus, on Monday, the 22d day of February next, in order to form a Ticket for Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, and to adopt such other measures as may then appear necessary to defeat the candidates of the office-holders."

The Liberty-Pole.....again.—The reader will recollect, that in our paper of the 31st ultimo, we noticed the fact that the Liberty-Pole which was erected here on the 20th of May had been cut down. Our language, in announcing the fact, was the mildest that we could allow ourselves to use, in view of the outrage that we were recording, and which had been committed not only against the moral sense of the town, but upon private property, with which the aggressor had no more right to interfere, than he had to interfere with the pocket-book or the corn-crib of his neighbor. It will be recollected, also, that we did not charge the act upon any individual or party, but merely stated the general opinion which prevailed here on the subject. We had heard that it was done by a person living in the country, but no one believed, for a moment, that he originated the plan or acted in the business without the instigation of persons residing in the town. Various circumstances, detailed to us at the time, but not necessary to mention here, induced us to entertain the same opinion. But, least we should accuse any wrongfully, we were very guarded in our expressions, and moreover offered, to any individual or party who might feel aggrieved, the free use of our columns, in which they could clear up the suspicion in the minds of a large portion of our respectable citizens, through the same channel in which that suspicion had been made public.

We heard nothing further on the subject, however, until the receipt of the last Raleigh Standard, in which we found the following article. It will be seen that the person who signs the communication denies having had any abettors in the attack on the Pole, and claims "the entire credit" of that nefarious act for himself! We do not know the person himself; but we find, in this communication, where he is known, that public opinion is not any more disposed to concede to him the "entire credit" of cutting down the Liberty-Pole, since he has laid claim to it through the columns of the Standard, than before he had done so. Public opinion even goes farther, and every one unites in denying him the "credit" of having written the article bearing his name. We have heard it attributed to a gentleman of the Tory party in this town; whom we shall not mention at this time. Be this as it may, in this matter we go, emphatically, with public opinion, and are compelled to believe that the Party, or some of its leaders, have been the prime movers of this whole business, from the levelling of the Pole to the inditing of the article which we publish below, from the Standard—the assertions of the article, and the name which is appended to it, to the contrary notwithstanding.

In transferring the article to our columns, we had intended to accompany it with a few remarks upon the misstatements of fact, the monstrous doctrine, and the vulgar appeals to partisan feeling, which it contains, and which are therein put forth by the Van Buren Party in these parts, or one of its would-be leaders, through their organ or mouth-piece, the signer. But second thoughts (always best they say,) have determined us to take no such notice of any one connected with it, as such a course would only go to confer upon them an importance which they do not at present possess, and which we will never lend a hand to confer upon any man or set of men who can first violate private property, and then seek to cover that violation by a vile belching up of party slang and charges of wilful misrepresentation against those who cried out against the first outrage.

Mr. Editor: I beg the favor of you to give place to the following in your paper:

Charlotte, Wednesday, July 20, 1836.
Mr. Editor of the Charlotte Journal.—Sir: You have made a charge against the Jackson Van Buren party of Mecklenburg County, which is as false in fact as malignant in purpose. You assert in a confident tone, "that the liberty pole was levelled with the ground on Saturday last, by some person unknown to us, at the instigation, as is generally believed, of the Van Buren party of this county." And you go on to say, "this sacrilegious deed was done in broad day-light, but at a time when our respectable citizens were confined in doors by the heat of the weather,"—when the delicate and fair-skinned sprigs of aristocracy were afraid to venture in the sun for fear of injuring their complexions, I suppose. Now I appeal to the honest citizens, whether this is not a sheer misrepresentation? Can any one for a moment believe that the person who committed the deed was "unknown to" the young man of the Journal? Let us look at the circumstances attending this awful act: He of the Journal admits the pole was destroyed in "broad day-light," on Saturday: Well, here stood the great pine pole, in the midst of the street, and the most public part of the town of Charlotte, surrounded and protected on both sides by numerous spurious whigs, whose business brings them together in that quarter; and within twenty steps of Hays' Tavern, whose piazza is generally crowded at all times of day, with people of both parties. I leave it to you, then, fellow-citizens, to say whether it could be possible that the whigs and nullifiers did not know when the destruction of the pole was going on.

But who were to understand as alluded to in the Journal's smart saying, that "the respectable part of the citizens were confined within doors by the heat of the weather," I know not; unless it be those smooth-faced whigs and green young nullifiers who would as quickly wilt when exposed to the sun, as a pole-weed cut in August. If these are what the young man of the Journal, calls "the respectable citizens" of Charlotte, then there might be some probability in his assertion: But that the respectable gentlemen and substantial citizens of the Town were in doors and unknowing to the fact, is a palpable and wilful misrepresentation, which can be proven by at least a dozen of the most respectable gentlemen of Charlotte,—who were not twenty steps distant, when that emblem of nullification,—reared by those who prostituted, to the unholy purposes of partisan feeling, an occasion which ought to have been dedicated to Mecklenburg valor and American patriotism—when, I say, that standing monument of whiggism was prostrated to the ground, on Saturday, 22d July, A. D. 1835.

Now, fellow-citizens, I consider it a duty I owe the Jackson party of this county, in order to exonerate them from the false charge of the whig nullifying Journal, to avow myself the sole author of the "deed" spoken of,—that, without advice of, or consultation with, any one, I chopped down, in mid-day, in the face of all who chose to look on, the long pole which the bank-whigs and nullifying aristocrats falsely called a "liberty-pole," but which I called the nullifier's pole; and, having always been a Republican, I considered it no credit to the star-spangled banner to be hoisted on a stick raised by those who were attempting to propagate the heresy of nullification, and glory Duff Green, and others of his kidney,—but should much prefer seeing it wave on a Mecklenburg Hickory. For cutting down this nullification stick, no human being, nor party but myself, is responsible; and I am willing to trust to the Republicans of Mecklenburg for justification. Regardless of the babbling of mercenary scribblers, or the denunciations of the odd-ends-and-patches party, I defy them to implicate any other person or party in the transaction; I claim the entire credit for myself.

ALPHONSO BERRYHILL.
[FOR THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.]

THE LIBERTY-POLE, AND THE TOOL BY WHOM IT WAS CUT DOWN.

To the Editor of the Charlotte Journal.—Sir: I saw, in the last Raleigh Standard, a piece signed by Alphonso Berryhill, the person who cut down the Whig Liberty-Pole in this town. I say the piece is signed by Berryhill—I deny that it was written by him, for he can hardly write his own name, and when he does write it, he does not write it "Alphonso"—his full name is Andrew A. Berryhill, and he always writes it so. This single fact is enough to prove that he did not pen his signature to the piece in the Standard; and if he did not write his name to it, what part of that very published article did he write? None of it at all.—Thus we see the Tory Party first employing this man to commit violence upon the private property of our citizens, and then employing his name to give a fictitious responsibility (where he is not known) to an article denying the charge which was fixed upon them by the almost unanimous verdict of their fellow-citizens!!

But, Mr. Editor, I am anticipating what I have to say to the public, through your columns, in relation to the cutting down of the Pole. I wish to present a plain statement of facts about this matter, and leave it to the public whether you were not right in what you said in your article announcing the deed at the time it was done. And this, I feel myself the more called on to do, as I am one of those with whom you then conversed on the subject.

Numbers of our citizens can testify that threats were made against the Pole, previous to its being cut down, by men who were much too proud to execute their threats themselves, even if they had not had too much respect for public opinion to attempt it. On the day upon which the deed was done, Berryhill was seen in company with certain gentlemen in this town, who would think themselves degraded by an association with him, except when they want to use him as a tool to do that which they would think beneath them. The weather was very hot on the day when the Pole was cut down, but this was not the only reason why

the "respectable portion" of the citizens were in doors at the time it was done—was the cold weather, and I believe the darkness at the various Polls, and at their dinner—I have they were not on some persons under Hays' piazza, the subject of the conversation I do not know.) Berryhill got up, went across the street, borrowed an axe from a young man in a store, (who may not have known what he wanted with it,) and deliberately cut the Pole down. The persons with whom he had been conversing before he went for the axe, still continuing under the piazza, he rejoined them, and the heroic act which he had performed seemed to be well pleasing to him and them. I was in such a situation, Mr. Editor, as to enable me to see all this, and I do not believe that half a dozen persons were in the streets at the time it was done. Several were in certain rooms in the neighborhood of the scene, but they were of the Anti-Liberty Party, (as you justly termed them in your notice of the outrage,) and, as I thought, were exclaiming "down with it," &c. by way of encouraging the work.

It may be asked why I did not interfere, and prevent Berryhill from completing his work? I should have done so, but for the fact that, on the day when it was done, our Town Commissioners had hands engaged in working on the streets, under the direction of Col. Boyd, and I did not think for a moment that such a creature as Berryhill would dare to attack the Pole in broad day-light, without authority from him or them. I have not since met with half a dozen men, of the Whig party, who knew any thing of the business until the Pole was cut down, and every one of them concurs in the assertion that he thought some of the persons who erected the Pole, or the Town Commissioners, had authorized it to cut it down. I can assure you, sir, that if I had not been of this opinion, he should never have touched the Pole, unless he first went to it over my body.

I have been informed, since the Pole was cut down, that Berryhill has made his brag of how much he got for his services on the occasion—stating a quart of whiskey as his hire at one time, and one dollar at another; but with this I have nothing to do—it is sufficiently plain, to every one, that he cut the Pole down at the instigation of certain persons in this town; and I would advise him to look well to it, as I have it from very high authority that a charge will be brought against him, before the Grand Jury at the next Court, on account of his proceedings in the matter.

I have penned the above, Mr. Editor, as a sort of reply to the piece in the Standard, as I know you are little better than a stranger amongst us, and will probably not be disposed to engage in a controversy with such a person as the one who signs the article. I myself would not like it, but I can see, from the article, that Berryhill did not write it—and I can also see, from the style, and the party slang with which it is interlarded, who did write it; and it is to show the readers of your paper what tricks can be resorted to, to excrete the mean prejudices of the ignorant, against a political opponent, that I notice it at all. I would have sent this communication to Philo White, and not have troubled you with it, but I knew he would have neglected or rejected it, or so garbled it, as to destroy its plain statement of facts.

Yours in haste, MAIN STREET.

[FOR THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.]

Mr. Editor: In noticing the result of the recent elections in our County, I hope you will not insist that Mecklenburg County is "sold to the Dutch," or to the Africans either, merely because a majority of the People voted for what you were pleased to term the "Van Buren-Johnson Ticket." For one, I went the "entire swine," on that side; but I recollect too well, and I believe too sincerely, what one at least of the elected men told me not three years ago, about Mr. Van Buren, ever to give my vote for the Little Magician—alias Slippery Elm—either of which names suit him to a T. My neighbors, so far as I know, voted the same way that I did on the 13th, and will go the same way against the Caucus Candidates in 1836. At the recent election we went for Jackson men, but we only voted them in for one term—if they should not be for the men that we are for, for the next Presidency, we can then give our votes for those who are. A FARMER.

Look out for Incendiaries!

From the National Intelligencer of August 12.
A white man of the name of Reuben Crandall was arrested in Georgetown on Tuesday evening, by two of the police officers of this city, (Messrs. Robinson and Jeffers,) and committed to prison, on a charge of having been engaged in circulating incendiary publications among the Negroes of the District.

He was examined yesterday afternoon before Mr. Justice Cooté, Mr. Key attending for the U. States. The examination took place in the jail, and we have not learnt the result, further than that enough appeared in evidence to authorize the full commitment of the prisoner for trial.

From the Lynchburg Virginian of August 3.

An Englishman, by the name of Robinson, supposed to be a circulator of incendiary Abolition papers, left Richmond on Friday last, and was traced as far as Raine's Tavern, [on his way South,] where he was lost sight of. He is described as about five feet 8 inches high, well made, genteel in appearance, florid complexion, light hair, rather curly, particularly about the locks, and rather talkative. He is said to have arrived in Richmond, last Thursday, in the steamboat Kentucky. Look out for him!

To The Public!

HAVING determined to leave this place for the south west, as early this fall as I can close my business, I therefore give notice to all who wish to obtain bargains—that I will expose my entire Stock on hand to public sale, without reserve, on Monday, the 31st of this month, and continue the sale from day to day, until all is disposed of. Terms of Sale will be accommodating, and will be made known on day of sale. Merchants and others would do well to attend.

SAML. C. CALDWELL.
Aug. 12, 1835.

Military EXECUTIONS for Sale at this OFFICE.

Public Meeting.

The Citizens of Mecklenburg County are requested to attend at the Court-house in Charlotte, on the Tuesday of our next Superior Court (1st day of September,) to take into consideration the wicked projects of the Northern abolitionists and fanatics, and to adopt such measures as may appear proper to counteract the horrid evils which they are meditating against the South, by the circulation of their incendiary publications—It is hoped the people will be awake to their interests.

Robert Watson, Saml. C. Caldwell, Saml. McKee, Wm. S. W. Hayes, J. D. Boyd, Wm. N. Alexander, Stephen Fox, Chas. T. Alexander, F. M. Ross, H. B. Williams, J. H. Orr, Elam Caldwell, John Irwin, Leroy Springs, Isaac Hyams, Jas. T. Ashbury, W. W. Elms, Wm. W. Long, B. Oats, F. L. Smith.
August 20, 1835.

Election Returns.

MEMBERS ELECTED TO CONGRESS.

3d District.—Ebenzer Pettigrew, for White.
4th District.—Jesse Speight, for Van Buren.
6th District.—M. T. Hawkins, for Van Buren.
7th District.—Edmund Deberry, for White.
8th District.—Wm. Montgomery, for Van Buren.
9th District.—A. H. Shepperd, for White.
10th District.—Abram Rensher, for White.
11th District.—H. W. Conner, for Van Buren.
A Whig—4 Tory.

MEMBERS ELECTED TO THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

[In the following list, we give the names of the Members elect, and the state of the Polls, in the Counties nearest Mecklenburg; but in the more distant Counties we only give the political cast of the Members elect, without naming them—intending to publish an official account of the whole so soon as all the returns shall have come to hand.]

Mecklenburg.—Senate, Stephen Fox—Commons, J. A. Dunn, J. M. Hutchison—all for Van Buren. Poll: Senate—Fox (Van) 613, Dunlap (W.) 551. Commons—Dunn (W.) 1122, Hutchison (Van) 1101. F. L. Smith (W.) 878, S. V. Simons (W.) 849. Calhoun.—Senate, David Long—Commons, D. M. Barringer, Levi Hope—all for White, as were all the candidates in this county. Poll: Senate—Long 188, Klotz 160, Young 110. Commons—Barringer 669, Hope 441, Williams 270, Ury 175, Sims 156.

Lincoln.—Harry in the Senate—Candler and Hoke in the Commons—we have no statement of the Poll—I for White, 2 for Van Buren.

Ross.—Senate, T. G. Polk, without opposition—Commons, John Clement, J. W. Walton—all for White. Poll: Commons—Clement (W.) 1162, Walton (W.) 779, Crawford (Van) 650, Graham (W.) 257.

Town of Salisbury.—W. Chambers (W.) without opposition.

Davidson, 3 for W.—Stokes, 3 for W.—Surry, 2 for W., 1 for Van—Wilkes, 3 for W.—Franklin, 3 for Van—Warren, 3 for Van—Nash, 3 for Van—Edgecomb, 3 for Van—Granville, 2 for Van, 1 for W.—Beaufort, 3 for W.—Pitt, 2 for W., 1 for Van—Washington, 3 for W.—Hyde, 3 for W.—Johnston, 3 for Van—Town of Newbern, 1 for W.—Lenoir, 3 for Van—Wayne, 3 for Van—Craven, 3 for Van—Jones, 3 for W.—Carteret, 3 for W.—Greene, 2 for Van, 1 for W.—Wake, 2 for Van, 1 for W.—Orange, 3 for W.—Town of Hillsboro, 1 for W.—Cumberland, 3 for Van—Town of Fayetteville, 1 for Van—Chatham, 2 for W., 1 for Van—Brunswick, 3 for W.—Bertie, 3 for Van—Town of Wilmington, 1 for White—Halifax, 2 for W., 1 for Van—Town of Halifax, 1 for W.—Northampton, 3 for W.—Anson, 3 for W.—Randolph, 2 for W., 1 for Van—Richmond, 3 for W.

41 Counties and Towns.
For White 60 Members.
E. E. For Van Buren 50 Members.

MARRIED.

In this place, on the morning of the 20th inst., by Wm. W. Long, Esq. Mr. J. R. GARDNER to Miss DORCAS BAKER, daughter of Mr. Elijah Baker.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

AUGUST, 1835.	Sun	Sun	MOON'S PHASES.
1835.	risets	sets.	
31 Friday,	5 23 37	For August, 1835.	
22 Saturday,	5 24 36	a. m.	
23 Sunday,	5 26 35	First 1 2 10 a.m.	
24 Monday,	5 27 34	Full 8 10 11 foren.	
25 Tuesday,	5 28 33	Last 16 5 33 morn.	
26 Wednesday,	5 29 32	New 23 11 4 a.m.	
27 Thursday,	5 30 31	First 30 7 35 even.	

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers take this method of notifying the public, that W. D. McDOWALL will remove to, and remain permanently

in Charleston, after the 20th of September next. This arrangement is made for the purpose of affording greater facilities in procuring supplies for their establishment in Camden, as also for the transaction of such

Agency and Commission BUSINESS.

as may be entrusted to them. To the merchants of the up-country, who may be under the necessity of employing agents for receiving and forwarding their goods shipped via Charleston, from the Northern Cities, they tender their services, hoping from their experience in this line of business to be able to give satisfaction.

Liberal advances will be made, either in Camden or Charleston, on Produce consigned to them for sale or shipment.

The business will be conducted in Camden, as heretofore, under the firm of Shandon & McDowall, and in Charleston under the firm of McDowall & Shannon.

C. J. SHANNON,
W. D. McDOWALL.
Camden, Aug. 15, 1835.

WARRANTEE DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

POETRY.



BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT.

Oh! if there is one law above the rest,
Written in Wisdom—if there is a word
That I would trace as with a pen of fire
Upon the unsullied temple of a child—
If there is anything that keeps the mind
Open to angel visits, and repels
The ministry of ill—'tis *Human Love*!
God has made nothing worthy of contempt:
The smallest pebble in the well of truth
Has its peculiar meanings, and will stand
When man's best monuments wear fast away.
The law of Heaven is love, and though its name
Has been usurped by passion, and profaned
To its unholy uses through all time,
Still, the eternal principle is pure;
And in these deep affections that we feel
Omnipotent within us, we but see
The lavish measure in which love is given.
And in the yearning tenderness of a child,
For every bird that sings above its head,
And every creature feeding on the hills,
We see how every thing was made to love;
And how they err, who in a world like this,
Find any thing to hate but human pride.

Miscellaneous Selections.

A SCENE ON CHANGE.

Sambo.—Good morning, Cuff, you look
peticklar sassy dis mornin. I spose you
had a treat, or somting de like ob dat. Ha!
ha! Mister Sambo. Yure a werry nice
man for de Temperance Siety—drinking yur
bitters so arly!

Cuff.—Yure werry impertinent, Sar.
I'm gwine down to de Market, to attend to
de Stock business, and spec to make my for-
tin by tomorrow mornin.

Sambo.—De debbil yu ar! Wont yu
let me in for a shear? Yu know I broke
down in de timber business, fore part last
week?

Cuff.—I hab notten to do wid such
ungemmanly business as dat. I was reflectin
wedder I shall come out for de Baltimore
Convention, or to go into de Rail Road busi-
ness—de fus business pays werry well, but
de las strike me very considerable. So I
tought I would go wid my surplus capital
and devest it mos immedity.

Sambo.—By de hoky, wat yu drivin at?
Yu dont spec to be President?

Cuff.—I dont know dat. Deres Massa
Johnson wat has a colored family, he's
gwine to be Wice! and Massa Tomson and
Massa Tappen, say all men natrally ought
to be born white! But, I mus make my
fortin fus. I am a gwine dis day to speak
to de Commissioners ob de Fish Slip Nab-
bigation Company, to get some shears in
dat speckelation. Dey ar to hab de sclo-
eive privilege of ketchin all the bullheads
in de basin, and de dividends to be paid pun-
tally at de Mechanics' Bank which is 'the
posit Bank for all de good companies dat
makes large percentens.

Sambo.—Ah Cuff, be werry careful.—
Its werry dangerous to divest to so large
amont in dem *monsters*. Ginerall Jackson
says dat dem wat trades on de credit plan
mus brake! and if de Company borries mor
capital, den it mus brake startinly, case de
Ginerall insiat upon de fact!

Cuff.—Sambo, yu neber was cut out for
politishin. Dat was a fetch of de old
ginitish. He wants to trow a leetle dus in
de people's eye. Him friends make more
monsters dan de opposition eber dream ob.
Yes, de Jackson men make dere fortins dat
werry way, and by golly I shal vestrat all
my property in de *fus monsters* I can ketch.
So, good mornin Sambo.

"Well, Deacon, they say you made one
of your very best speeches at the funeral."
The Deacon had just buried his fifth wife,
and at the conclusion of the funeral services
addressed the mourners, as it is customary.
This speech was the town talk, and the
Deacon, good soul, felt exceedingly flattered,
as well he might.

"Well! Deacon! every body is talking
of your speech—every body admiring it—
but few seem to remember it. It is agreed
on all hands, that it was a great speech, a
glorious speech!"

"Why yes! I do flatter myself that at
times I can do something in that way,
Squire. It will be given us at the hour
what it is proper to say, you know—that
is, some men have a kind of supernatural
gift that way! I suppose that I may say,
without vanity, that it was an uncommon
speech so ob handish."

"Well Deacon! just delight me by re-
peating the speech!"

"Oh certainly!—I took off my hat and
bowing, said, 'I thank you kindly; and
my prayer is, that it may not be long be-
fore I shall have an opportunity to recip-
rocate your favors in the same way!'"
—There Squire! beat that for a compliment
if you can! I flatter myself I can, upon
need, do up them things as well as most
men, and know what words mean, without
larning."

Two travellers being robbed in a wood,
and tied to trees at some distance from each
other, one of them in despair exclaimed,
"Oh! I'm undone!" "Are you?" said
the other, "then I wish you would come
and undo me."

A son of Erin, mourning over the fate
that doomed him to an exile from his coun-
try and his home, said, "If he ever lived to
die, but God only knew whether he would
or not, he hoped to see swate Ireland before
he left Philadelphia."

NOTICE.

I EXPECT to leave
for New York in
18 days—all persons in-
debted to me by Note
or Book account of an
ancient date, will do me a favor by paying
me at least a part.
H. B. WILLIAMS, Surviving Partner.
Aug. 11, 1835.

NOTICE.

ALL persons who have not taken out
Licenses for retailing Merchandise, &c.,
and for Taverns, are requested to do so be-
fore the County Court, as I have to make
my returns at that time.

J. McCONAUGHEY, Sheriff.

Aug. 11, 1835.

N. B. All those who have not paid up
their Taxes are requested to come forward
by Court, as I am compelled to have the
money by that time.

ATTENTION! GRENADIERS.



YOU are ordered to parade
at your usual parade
ground, on the 29th inst. armed
and equipped as the law directs,
for drill.
I. F. ALEXANDER, Capt.
August 10, 1835.

To Bridge Builders.

WE will let, to the lowest bidder, at the
Courthouse in Concord, on the 15th
of September next, a Contract for building
a **Bridge** across Rocky River, at Brad-
shaw's Ford, 7 miles south east from Con-
cord. The bridge will be about 300 feet
long. Persons intending to contract, would
do well to examine the site and convenience
of materials.

A plan of said bridge can be seen at Dr.
Harris's Hotel, Concord, N. C., after the
1st of September next.

Payments to Contractors will be one-half
cash when the bridge is received by the
Commissioners—the other half in 12 months
thereafter.

Further particulars made known on the
day of sale.

JOHN BOST,
WM. H. ARCHIBALD, } Commis-
sioners.
KIAH P. HARRIS,
Concord, N. C. Aug. 7, 1835. 158

To the Southern Public.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have taken the *Lit-
erary Journal*, commenced in Richmond
some months ago, by Merrit M. Robinson, Esq.,
and will conduct it in future, with some modifica-
tions in the original plan. The most material of these,
of its publication once a fortnight only, instead of
once a week, as he proposed; for they find, upon a
close examination, that such a work published
weekly at \$2 50 per annum, will not pay necessary
expenses with less than 1100 subscribers. Pub-
lished twice a month, as we propose, the Journal
will contain more matter by one third, than the
same number of pages of Mr. White's Messenger,
which we mention to furnish the public with a
standard for estimating the amount of its matter.

We shall, in the conduct of the Journal, attempt
very little in the way of originality. Our object
is to present, in the cheapest form, the best selec-
tions from the periodical literature of Great Britain
and France, studied, as it is, with the most bril-
liant gems, and full of delight to all classes of re-
aders. We do not pretend that such is our only mo-
tive in the publication, but we are satisfied its effect
will be to improve and refine the literary taste of
the country, and on that score, we claim public
support. But we can truly address other consid-
erations, more likely to be influential. The *Lit-
erary Journal* will be the cheapest publication in
America. For \$2 50 per annum, the reader will
obtain 416 octavo pages at the end of the year,
filled with the choicest productions of the wit and
genius of England and France. The volume will
be valuable for future amusement, for reference,
and as a permanent acquisition to the library.
Those who preserve their files, can certainly re-
fund themselves at any moment. It is the first
proposal for putting the European literature of the
day, replete with instruction and amusement,
within the reach of the poorest man's purse. One
of the subscribers, long connected with the public
press, ventures to hope much in this new en-
terprise, from those who have sustained him hereto-
fore with a kindness and fidelity which, if ever
forgot to remember with gratitude, he hopes his
right arm may wither at his side. Their expecta-
tions shall not be disappointed.

The publication of the *Literary Journal* will be
resumed about the 1st of September. Mr. Robin-
son's subscribers will be furnished of course, that
being a part of the compact. No subscriber will
be asked to pay before the delivery of the first num-
ber, when all who have subscribed, will be ex-
pected to forward their subscriptions. There will be
no difficulty in sending the amount by mail, pro-
vided any two subscribers will unite in doing so.—
Letters, unless post paid, will not be opened.

We respectfully ask of our friends such exertion
as they can bestow without any trouble.

Every attention will be paid to mailing the num-
bers of the paper to subscribers, and those who
wish it can obtain the back numbers issued by Mr.
Robinson. There may be some delay in resuming
the publication, of a few days or a few weeks, but
the Public may feel assured that the work will
proceed. We suppose it is hardly necessary to
mention, that the *Literary Journal* will have no
thing to do with American Politics.

JNO. H. PLEASANTS,
JAMES C. WALKER.

Richmond, July, 1835.

Now is the Time.

I WILL pay the highest prices in CASH
for 25 or 30 Likely Negroes. I
may be found most commonly at Dr. Boyd's
Hotel in Charlotte, N. C. All letters will
be strictly attended to.

JOHN JONES.

June 27, 1835.

N. B. Address Robert Hnie in Salisbury,
N. C.

An Apprentice

TO the Printing Business, will be taken
at this office, if application be made
early. A boy from the country would be
preferred.

August 12, 1835.

Blanks of all kinds for sale at this Office.

Bacon and Lard,

FOR SALE BY
MORRISONS & McKEE.
August 8, 1835. 53-1f

Look at This!

W. J. KEAHEY,
Tailor,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends,
and the public, that he is prepared
with first rate workmen, to execute all or-
ders in his line of Business, in a style supe-
rior to any done in this section of country.
Thankful for the encouragement hitherto re-
ceived, he hopes, by attention and punctual-
ity, to merit a liberal share of patronage
hereafter. His Shop is kept one door south
of Wm. Carson's Store.

To Tailors.

W. J. K. having been appointed agent
for T. P. Williams, & Co. of New York, to
sell and teach the Columbian System, those
who wish it can be accommodated.

Charlotte, August 6, 1835. 6-w

BACON

For sale by J. D. Boyd.
July 30, 1835. 52f

TO CONTRACTORS.

THE undersigned, as Commissioner in
behalf of the United States, will re-
ceive proposals, until the first day of Sep-
tember next, for the erection of a building
in the Town of Charlotte, intended for the
Branch Mint. The building is to be
one hundred and twenty five feet front,
by thirty three feet six inches, with a projec-
tion in the rear of fifty-three feet by thirty-
six feet, two stories in height, with a base-
ment story of five feet above the surface of
the ground; the foundation to be of com-
mon stone. The basement story to be of
good dressed stone. The window-sills and
frames, door-sills and frames, to be of dressed
stone; also, steps to be of dressed stone,
and the gutters round the building to be of
dressed stone, the roof to be of zinc. The
main body of the building of Brick. The
whole work to be of the best materials, and
to be executed in the best manner, and to
be completed on or before the first of Oc-
tober, 1836.

The undersigned is prepared with a plan
of the Building, which can be seen on ap-
plication to him or the Director of the Mint
at Philadelphia.

All applications for furnishing informa-
tion will be promptly attended to—applica-
tions paying postage for all letters sent.

The proposals will be kept open until the
first day of September, when the contracts
will be concluded for the entire Building, or
for such parts thereof as may be agreed upon.

Sam'l. McComb,

Commissioner Branch Mint, Charlotte, N. C.
Charlotte, Meck'g. Co., N. C. July 22, 1835.

10 Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber, on Thurs-
day night last, in the town of Charlotte,
a small Pocket Book (wallet) containing
about five dollars in money, and some re-
ceipts, with a judgment, on Edmund Smith,
for 6 dollars. There was also taken from
my pocket five dollars in Eagle halves.

Ten dollars reward will be given for any in-
formation that may lead to the detection of
the thief. Persons are forewarned trading
for the above judgment.

July 24, 1835.

WM. J. BLACK.

Commission
AND
Forwarding
BUSINESS.

THE undersigned has made arrangements
for **Ware-House Room** and
other accommodations to enable him prompt-
ly, safely, and satisfactorily to attend to re-
ceiving and forwarding up the Country, or
down to the Sea-board,

Goods, Wares, Merchandize,
and **Produce.**

As he will devote himself to this business,
it may be for the interest of Country Mer-
chants and others, to give such a direction
to their consignments, that the undersigned
may have an opportunity to prevent acci-
dents, delays, or other embarrassments,
which sometimes happen to Goods and Pro-
duce "in transitu."

The strictest attention may be relied on.
The charge which will be made for atten-
tion, will be fifteen per cent. on all money
paid.

Felix Long.

Cheraw, July 1st, 1835. 156

Refer to

J. G. McKENZIE,
D. & J. MALLOY,
LA COSTE & MCKAY,
BROWN BRYAN,
JOHN WRIGHT,
ROBT. C. DAVIS,
JNO. C. COIT,
A. BLUR,
D. S. HARRLEE,
GEO. H. DONLAP,
A. & R. McKENZIE,

Of Cheraw, S. C.

NEGROES WANTED.

I WISH to purchase a large number of
young Negroes from 12 to 30 years
of age. The highest prices in CASH will
be paid. I can be found at Dr. Boyd's
Hotel.

July 18, 1835. 51-1f

GREEN HUIE.

Cheraw, May 28.

JOHN C. COIT.

JOHN WRIGHT.

Cheraw, May 28.

JOHN C. COIT.

JOHN WRIGHT.

Cheraw, May 28.

JOHN C. COIT.

JOHN WRIGHT.

Cheraw, May 28.

JOHN C. COIT.

JOHN WRIGHT.

Cheraw, May 28.

JOHN C. COIT.

JOHN WRIGHT.

Cheraw, May 28.

NOTICE.

I HAVE obtained the right of using
Stagner's Truss; also, Dr. Pri-
ce's improvement of Stagner's Truss, in this
county, for the radical cure of Hernia (rup-
ture). This instrument is of recent inven-
tion, can be worn comfortably while the per-
son is engaged at his usual avocations, and
from certificates in my possession, given by
Professor Dudley and several other of the
most correct Anatomists of the United States,
I have no hesitation in saying that a radical
and permanent cure of this distressing mal-
ady will be effected by this Truss. The
instrument and certificates can be seen by
applying at the Drug Shop.

R. A. WALLACE.

Charlotte, July 13, 1835.

P. S. Unless the cure is complete there
will be no charge.

Land! Land!! Land!!

A GREAT bargain may be
had by applying to the
Subscribers, of that valuable
tract of Land, upon which H. D. W. Alexan-
der now resides, lying upon the head waters
of Mallard Creek, in Mecklenburg County,
containing about 600 acres. The Land
formerly consisted of three tracts; one of
which contains about 300 acres, with a
good Dwelling House, a Barn and other out
houses, together with an excellent Spring
quite convenient to the house, and a good or-
chard; about 30 acres of which is in cul-
tivation.

The tract upon which said Alexander re-
sides contains about 300 acres; about
100 acres of which is in cultivation, hav-
ing on the same a good Dwelling House and
all other necessary buildings. The other
contains about 100 acres without improve-
ments, but is a valuable piece of Land.

The whole will be sold either separately
or together, and the terms made very ac-
commodating to the purchaser.

This Land lies well, is well watered, and
situated in a very healthy part of the
country.

Persons desirous of viewing the premises
can do so by applying to H. D. W. Alex-
ander.

Terms made known by
DAN ALEXANDER.

July 13, 1835. 50-1f

VALUABLE GOLD MINE

FOR SALE.

THE Subscribers being desirous of re-
moving to the west, offer for sale the
Gold Mine lying in the lower end of Meek-
lenburg county, known as the LEWIS
MINE, attached to the Mine is 40 acres
of land. The Mine has been worked about
three years, the vein from 2 to 6 inches in
width. Ore has been obtained from this
Mine valued at from \$5 to \$60 per bushel.
Those wishing to purchase can call and ex-
amine the premises for themselves.

We wish to dispose of it by the 1st of
October.

For particulars apply to either of the
subscribers.
ELI STEWART.
ROBT. LEWIS.

July 3, 1835. 49-1f

Valuable Stand for a Tavern

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, desirous
of removing to the south
west, offers for sale the large
and commodious TAVERN,
which he occupies, situated
in the Town of Charlotte,
three doors west of the Court-House. This es-
tablishment has all the necessary conveniences
for carrying on the business for which it is designed.
The Kitchen, Stables, Crib, &c. are in good re-
pair. Its present patronage liberal. For the pur-
poses of a tavern, this house affords many advan-
tages from its situation. The village of Charlotte
is generally healthy, and its condition flourishing.
It is situated in a populous and wealthy commu-
nity, and is the thorough-fare of the travelling
from the north and eastern sections of the Union, to the
south and south-west. Having determined to re-
move, the premises will be offered at very liberal
terms. If they are not sold before the first of
September, they will be offered for rent or lease.

WM. S. W. HAYES.

Charlotte, June 15, 1835. 46f

Venison Hams.

WELL CURED VENISON HAM'S
for sale by
WM. HUNTER.

June 6, 1835.

To the Afflicted.

WE have just received a supply of Dr. Beck-
with's celebrated

Anti-dyspeptic Pills.

—ALSO—

Hawley's Tooth-ache Pills,

highly recommended. We have also, left to sell,
on commission,

Dr. Gunn's Medical Book,

expressly for the use of Farmers.

SMITH & WILLIAMS.

March 17, 1835. 33f

PROSPECTUS OF

The Cheraw Gazette.

THE subscribers propose publishing, on
or about the first of November next,
a weekly newspaper, in Cheraw, intended
to meet the wants of the town and the coun-
try around.

We shall endeavor to be accurate in pub-
lishing the Prices Current and Commercial
Intelligence; and diligent in selecting other
topics common in a country paper; and
particularly such as may promote the cause
of Religion, Temperance, and the public
good.

The Gazette will be published on an Im-
perial Sheet, and will cost \$3 per annum,
if paid within three months, and \$5 50 if
paid after that time.

JOHN C. COIT.

JOHN WRIGHT.

Cheraw, May 28.

Cheraw, May 28.

DRUG SHOP.

NOTICE.
HAVING purchased the APOTHECARY
SHOP in this place, from Dr. C. Morrison,
I have just received from Philadelphia and New
York, a much larger assortment of

Drugs, Medicines, &c.
than has ever been offered in this part of the coun-
try before. My stock embraces every article of

**Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Soaps,
Dye-Stuffs, Perfumery & Fancy Articles,**
which the Northern Cities can furnish. Also a
great variety of

Refined Wines, Brandy, &c.

exclusively for Medical use, together with several
new articles recently discovered by chemical re-
search and philosophical investigation of the med-
ical faculty in different parts of the world. All
articles will be carefully put up and correctly la-
belled to order. Terms moderate for cash, or on
short credit, to responsible customers.

R. A. WALLACE.

Charlotte, 18th May, 1835. 3m

P. S. As I have engaged a young man who has
studied medicine, regularly to attend to the busi-
ness, my own time will be devoted to practice.
R. A. WALLACE.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

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